



Arborist Associates Ltd

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Ref: NFWR7896767347

22nd October 2019

For the attention of Mr. Paul Monaghan

Paul Monaghan C A Ltd.
Chartered Architects
11 Church Place
Lurgan
BT66 6EY

Dear Mr. Monaghan,

**Re: An Arboricultural Assessment on the Site Area at 'Newtownstalaban',
Drogheda, Co. Louth.**

I have carried out my assessment of the tree and hedge vegetation on the above site area as requested and have reviewed the proposed development layout and am pleased to submit my report.

If you require further information please do not hesitate to contact us, and we will do our best to be of assistance.

Yours sincerely,
For Arborist Associates Ltd.

Felim Sheridan,
F. Arbor. A, RFS Dip, Nat. Dip & NCH in Arboriculture.

Felim Sheridan's qualifications:

Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F. Arbor. A), Professional diploma Arboriculture (RFS), National diploma Arboriculture (ND) and National certificate Horticulture (NCH).

Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment on the Site Area at 'Newtownstalaban', Drogheda, Co. Louth.

Prepared for: Paul Monaghan CA Ltd

**Prepared by: Felim Sheridan F. Arbor. A, RFS Dip, Nat. Dip & NCH in
Arboriculture**

Date: 22nd October 2019

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Summary

This report has been prepared as part of a planning application for a site area on 'Newtownstalaban', Drogheda, Co. Louth.

The site area is made up of lands which in the past were in agricultural use but have lain derelict for some time and have become overgrown with rough grass, weed and scrub species also developing. The site area is adjoined to the north by other lands in agricultural use, to the south at the eastern end by lands in industrial use and at the western end of the southern boundary by 'Newtown Blues GFC', to the east and to the west by public roads. In the north-western corner, it is adjoined by the gardens of adjoining residential properties and in the north-eastern corner are the ruins of a derelict farmyard.

A condition tree and hedge assessment report has been carried out by us to the recommendations of BS5837:2012. See 'Appendix 2' and drawing No. NWR001 which has been prepared as a constraints plan for details of our findings. This information has been used to finalise the proposed development layout for these lands.

From our assessment of the tree and hedge vegetation on this site area; 41No. Trees were tagged individually and 15No. Hedges, 3No. Tree Lines were identified numerically.

The following summarises the category grading allocation as per the cascade chart in BS5837 2012:

- Category U – 6 trees
- Category A – no trees
- Category B - 7 trees + 1 tree line
- Category C - 28 trees + 15 hedges + 2 tree lines

Following the production of this condition assessment and constraints drawing, this information has been used by the design team in finalising the layout of the proposed development which I have examined, and from my understanding of this, I have drawn up my Arboricultural Impact Assessment (see Section 5 of report) and prepared my tree protection plan (No.NWR002).

In summary, 26 of the 41No. individually tagged trees included within this assessment area along with 7 of the 15No. hedges will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development works on this site area or as part of management.

The 26 trees for removal are made up of the following category grades:

- 6 No. **category 'U'** trees,
- 0No. **category 'A'** tree,
- 5 No. **category 'B'** trees
- 15 No. **category 'C'** trees.

The bulk of the tree vegetation loss is located within the one area to the east/north-east of the site and all efforts were made to retain as much of the perimeter tree and hedge vegetation as possible to help blend this development into its environs. This will be further mitigated against within the landscaping of this completed development with new tree, shrub and hedge planting that will complement the development and help provide good quality and

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sustainable long-term tree cover. See landscape architects drawings and schedules for detail.

On drawing No. (NWR002), I have shown the required work exclusion zones around the tree and hedge vegetation to be retained with a thick 'Orange Line'. The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see 'Appendix 1' for detail) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

It will be important that these tree protection measures are put in place at the very start of the works prior to the construction machinery coming on site and are maintained throughout the construction project to ensure that the tree vegetation which is proposed to be retained is done so successfully. These measures have been highlighted within my impact assessment and tree protection strategy and it is important that they are implemented.

The key issues for the client or project manager regarding tree protection are as follows:

- The appointment of a consultant Arboriculturist for the duration of the project.
- The establishment of tree protection/mitigation measures.
- Monitoring of tree protection and mitigation measures.
- The adherence of tree protection measures by all staff and sub-contractors on site.
- Supervision of works within the vicinity of trees to be retained by the project Arboriculturist.
- Post construction assessment of retained trees by the project Arboriculturist and the implementation of the necessary measures required to promote the health of these trees and safety towards the end users of this completed development.

1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Paul Monaghan CA Ltd (project architects) to assess the tree and hedge vegetation located on lands within the site area on 'Newtownstalaban', Drogheda, Co. Louth and to report on the following:
- A -** To assess the present condition of the tree and hedge vegetation within this site area. See 'Appendix 2' for detail of my findings and drawing No.NWR001 which I have prepared as a constraints drawing to aid the design team.
 - B -** To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree and hedge vegetation located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' and 'Drawing No. NWR002 for details.
 - C -** To show on this drawing the position of the line of protective fencing that needs to be erected and other tree protection measures that will need to be put in place around the tree and hedge vegetation to be retained at the very start of the works and be maintained in place until all construction works are complete.

2.0 Report Limitations

- 2.1 The inspection has been carried out from ground level only and is a preliminary report. It does not include climbing inspections or below ground investigations on any tree/s. Should a more detailed inspection be thought necessary on any tree/s, then this will be highlighted within my recommendations.
- 2.2 The assessment is based on what was visible at the time and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.
- 2.3 This survey is being carried out in support of the planning and design of a new development on these lands and only concerns those trees on and around the site that are considered relevant to the project. It is not a detailed health and safety survey.
- 2.4 Trees should be inspected on a regular basis as their health and condition can change rapidly due to biotic and abiotic agents. The recommendations within this report are valid for a twelve month period only and this may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions to or in the proximity of the trees.
- 2.5 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling).

3.0 Survey Methodology

3.1 The Arboricultural data which is presented within the attached report (*see appendix 2*) has been recorded in line with BS 5837:2012. The survey was carried out in early June 2018 and was conducted by collecting and assessing the following information within the vicinity of the proposed site area:

- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
- Tree species both common and botanical.
- Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
- Age Class
- Physiological Condition
- Structural Condition
- Preliminary Recommendations
- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment.
- Retention category

3.2 The tree vegetation was assessed and given a retention category according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to the following:

- **Arboricultural Value** – including health, structural form, life expectancy, species and its physical contribution to or affects on other features located on site.
- **Landscape Value** – an assessment of their locality including their contributions to other features as well as to the site as a whole.
- **Cultural Value** – additional contributions made such as conservation, historical, commemorative value.

3.3 In order to assess their retention value, the trees have been divided into one of the following categories, in accordance with the cascade chart illustrated in table 1 of BS 5837:2012. The classification process begins by determining whether the tree falls within the (U) category, if not then the process will continue by assuming that all trees are considered according to the criteria for inclusion in the high category (A). Trees that do not meet these strict criteria will then be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion in the moderate category (B) and failing this, they will be allocated a low category (C).

The following summaries each of the categories:

Category U – Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years. Most of these will be recommended for removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural Practice/ Management.

These would be seen as trees that have little or no potential either due to their physiological and/or structural condition and their removal

would be seen necessary either now or in the short-term as the most appropriate management option.

Any category 'U' trees identified have been shown on our drawings (Nos.NWR001 & NWR002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions. Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

Category A - Trees of high quality/value with a minimum of 40 years life expectancy.

From our assessment of the vegetation within the site area, we have not allocated any trees to this category.

Category B – Trees of moderate quality/value with a minimum of 20 years life expectancy.

Any category 'B' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.NWR001 & NWR002) with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions. These trees would be seen as having the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the medium-term.

Category C – Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy.

Any category 'C' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.NWR001 & NWR002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions. These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term and they should not be seen as a considerable constraint on the development of these lands. Where viable, they should be retained.

- 3.4 The bulk of the trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg. No.NWR001) by a land survey company and where not, they have been positioned by ourselves to the best of our ability and may not be fully accurate. The tree reference numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as detailed above and recommended by BS 5837 2012.

The constraints for each tree were worked out as per the formulas in BS5837 2012 and have been shown on this drawing using an 'Orange Circle' to aid the design team in their final development layout to ensure tree vegetation proposed for retention is retained successfully. The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works and is expressed as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem. Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

- a) The morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures, open drainage ditches and underground apparatus);
- b) Topography and drainage;
- c) The soil type and structure;
- d) The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.

4.0 Findings

- 4.1 The site area is made up of lands which in the past were in agricultural use but have lain derelict for some time and have become overgrown with rough grass, weed and scrub species also developing. The site area is adjoined to the north by other lands in agricultural use, to the south at the eastern end by lands in industrial use and at the western end of the southern boundary by 'Newtown Blues GFC', to the east and to the west by public roads. In the north-western corner, it is adjoined by the gardens of adjoining residential properties and in the north-eastern corner are the ruins of a derelict farmyard.
- 4.2 The site area itself is divided into fields by a network of hedges which are typical agricultural type hedgerows for this area. The main hedge species is Hawthorn and Blackthorn with Elder and a dense undergrowth of Bramble and Dogrose which along with Blackthorn in places has encroached out onto the adjoining fields to create broader and more untidy hedges. The hedges in the past had been cut to contain size, but this management has ceased some time ago and they are now allowed to grow up tall which is impacting on their structure, particularly their lower vegetation and stock proof quality. A number of hedges have received topping/cutting of their height where the overhead utility lines transverse them.
- 4.3 Within these hedges there are some Ash, Sycamore and Elm trees ranging in age from seedlings to those of a mature age class. Some are of a small size or have been cut /coppiced into the hedge during past management where they now form part of the hedgerow canopy bulking while others are of a mature age class which tower over the hedges and are prominent within the treescape of this area.
- 4.4 The most prominent trees and those of best quality are located with hedge No.3 on the boundary between the site area and the adjoining residential property at the north-western end of the site and a line of mixed Beech and Hornbeam (tree line No.1) also within this area on the boundary with the adjoining private residential property.
- 4.5 Within the overall site area, 41No. Trees were tagged individually and 15No. Hedges, 3No.Tree Lines were identified numerically.

The following table gives a breakdown of the category grading allocation to the tree vegetation as per the cascade chart in BS5837 2012:

Category Grade	No. of trees
Category U 6 Trees	Tree Nos. 0262,0272,0273,0274,0280 & 0283,
Category A	No Trees
Category B 7 Trees + 1 Tree Line	Tree Nos. 0247,0248,0263,0275,0276,0277&0281 Tree Line No.1
Category C 28 Trees + 15 Hedges +2 Tree Lines	Tree Nos. 0245,0246,0249,0250,0251,0252,0253,0254,0255,0256,0257, 0258,0259,0260,0261,0264,0265,0266,0267,0268,0269,0270, 0271,0278,0279,0282,0284 & Tree No.1, Tree Line Nos. 2 & 3. Hedge Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15.
Total	41Trees + 15 Hedges + 3Tree Lines

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section of the document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed layout on the tree and hedge vegetation within this site area at 'Newtownstalaban', Drogheda, Co. Louth and to look at the necessary measures that will need to be undertaken to help retain this vegetation shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.
- 5.1.2 It is proposed to develop these lands for a new residential development and it will be necessary to allow for infrastructural works such as services. On drawing No.NWR002, I have shown the tree vegetation for removal due to the proposed development and condition/management with 'Red Hatched' crown spreads and those to be retained with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread.
- 5.1.3 On this drawing (No.NWR002), I have also shown the position of any necessary tree protection measures in order to protect the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained within the vicinity of where the construction works will occur. These work exclusion zones are shown on this drawing using 'Orange Hatching' and these areas will need to be cordoned off by the erection of fencing or other means at the start of the works and this will need to be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zone of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the development of this site area.
- 5.1.4 The comments made within this impact assessment study are based on my understanding of the proposed development and what is required to allow for its construction. Any errors in my understanding of this project should be brought to my attention by the project engineers/ architects.

5.2.0 Impact Assessment

5.2.1 Tree and hedge loss:

To facilitate the proposed development, it will be necessary to remove the following vegetation:

Category Grade	No. of trees for removal
Category U 6 Trees	Tree Nos. 0262, 0272, 0273, 0274, 0280 & 0283. These trees will need to be removed as part of management, either now or in the short-term due to their condition physiologically and/or structurally.
Category A 0 Tree	No Trees
Category B 5 Trees.	Tree No. 0263, 0275, 0276, 0277 & 0281.
Category C 15Trees + 7 hedges	Tree Nos. 0260, 0261, 0264, 0265, 0266, 0267, 0268, 0269, 0270, 0271, 0278, 0279, 0282, 0284 7 Tree No.1. Hedge Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11.

5.2.2 **In summary**, 26 of the 41No. individually tagged trees included within this assessment area along with 7 of the 15No.hedges will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development works on this site area or as part of management.

The 26 trees for removal are made up of the following category grades:

6 No. **category 'U'** trees,
0No. **category 'A'** tree,
5 No. **category 'B'** trees
15 No. **category 'C'** trees.

The bulk of the tree vegetation loss is located within the one area to the east/north-east of the site and all efforts were made to retain as much of the perimeter tree and hedge vegetation as possible to help blend this development into its environs. This will be further mitigated against within the landscaping of this completed development with new tree, shrub and hedge planting that will complement the development and help provide good quality sustainable long-term tree cover. See landscape architects drawings and schedules for detail.

A range of tree sizes are proposed within the landscape ranging from whips to semi-mature trees and as these establish and grow in size, they will be continuously mitigating any negative impacts created in the first place and will enhance and secure the treescape of this area into the future.

Along by tree line Nos.2 & 3, the development works come close to this vegetation, but previous site works for the installation of a service pipe have come this close to
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this vegetation and any impacts to this vegetation will have already been caused by these works which don't appear to have had a negative impact on this tree vegetation.

5.3.0 Tree and hedge retention and protection

5.3.1

Item	Comments
<p>Tree Pruning</p>	<p>As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees being retained are to be pruned to clean out dead/unstable growth, the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in 'Appendix 2' of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out.</p> <p>The hedges being retained in most instances will require trimming particularly of their sides to contain the width and encroachment out onto the surrounding areas and to better incorporate them into the completed landscaped area. The future management of these hedges will see them being cut back on a three to four year cycle to contain their structure and quality.</p> <p>All tree felling and pruning work need to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons <i>before</i> any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with <i>BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations</i>.</p> <p>All trees for removal will need to be felled to stumps and all stumps in particular those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained that need to be removed will need to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to those trees being retained.</p>
<p>Tree Protection</p>	<p>Trees being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff.</p> <p>Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No.NWR002) prior to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard <i>BS5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)</i> specifies appropriate fencing, see 'Appendix 1' for details.</p> <p>It is to be of a strong robust build capable of withstanding the works that are proposed within its vicinity. Where it is expected that there will be a high concentration of construction works, the</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see 'Appendix 1' for detail) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.</p> <p>All weather notices will need to be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out".</p> <p>When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing should be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and need to remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorized by the project Arboriculturist.</p>
Construction	<p>It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested.</p> <p>All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees. All works are to occur from outside the protective zones.</p> <p>Where work space between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection. For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and installed to their recommendations. See detail in 'Appendix 1' of this report for sample.</p> <p>Care will need to be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible.</p> <p>Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, cannot be discharged within 10m of a tree stem.</p> <p>Fires cannot be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.</p> <p>Notice boards, wires and such like cannot be attached to any</p>

Item	Comments
	trees. Site offices, material storage and contractor parking will need to be located outside the work exclusion zones of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained.
Services	<p>See project engineer's drawings for detail for service routes. From my understanding of the service drawing provided to me for assessment, there should be no conflict between what is proposed to be retained. There is sufficient area on site to adjust or re-route the proposed services without a need to encroach into the root zone of the trees and hedge vegetation being retained.</p> <p>Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees or hedges, they are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the tree vegetation shown for retention.</p> <p>In some areas it will be necessary to pipe and fill in the existing field drainage ditches in order to incorporate these areas into the completed landscaped developments. Where this is necessary, the hedge vegetation will need to be cut back neatly to allow access. The existing ditch is to be cleaned out of debris and the ditch piped. The filling of the ditch will need to be made up with a large clean stone finished off with small gravel and topped off with soil. Levels changes will need to be kept to a minimum and should not exceed the height of the hedgerow bank.</p>
Boundary Treatments	It is my understanding that all boundary treatments along by the tree and hedge vegetation being retained is to be of a fence type structure where there will only be a need to excavate small diameter holes for the fence uprights and these will need to be dug manually or with an augur with no machinery allowed to operate within the work exclusion zones fenced off by the tree protection fencing. The working ground area required during these works will need to be protected from impacts/damage by a suitable ground protection such as scaffold planks laid butt jointed on a bed of woodchip.
Landscaping	<p>The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.</p> <p>All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of sections 8 of BS5837 2012 are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees.</p> <p>Paths - In a number of areas, there are pedestrian paths which meander into the marked out root zones of the trees and the position of these will need to be reviewed once marked out on site to look at altering their position to avoid the root zones in the first place and if this is not possible, then the sections of these paths which encroach in on the root zone of the trees will need to be installed using a No-Dig method and if necessary incorporate a product such as CellWeb to provide support and protect the underlying rooting material.</p>

5.4.0 Monitoring

- 5.4.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained tree, hedge and scrub vegetation are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advise on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.
- 5.4.2 It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.
- 5.4.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (Drawing No. NWR002) a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.
- 5.4.4 On the completion of the construction works, all tree, hedge and scrub vegetation retained are to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health of the trees and safety are to be implemented.

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

- 6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection strategy is to provide information for the main contractor/site manager on how the tree and hedge vegetation needs to be protected during a construction project and so that they can prepare their own site specific detailed method statement for their works.
- 6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation proposed for retention. See drawing (Dwg No.NWR002), for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.
- 6.3 The protection of the vegetation shown for retention within this proposed development is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment of this retained vegetation.

Stage 1:

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

6.4.1 Prior to the main construction works commencing on site the following needs to be planned:

1. The developer or main contractor needs to appoint an Arboriculturist for the duration of the project. The Arboriculturist is to make regular site visits to ensure that the tree protection measures are in place and adhered to.
2. The main contractors and all sub-contractors work force are to be briefed on the tree protection and ensure that these measures are to be kept in place throughout the construction period.
3. All personnel are to adhere to the recommendations of the appointed Arboriculturist.
4. Any issues in relation to the trees shown for retention must be discussed with the appointed project Arboriculturist and the necessary mitigation measures put in place without delay and prior to the works being carried out.

6.5.0 Site meeting

6.5.1 Prior to any works commencing on site, it is necessary that a meeting be arranged between the project manager, site foremen, the project landscape architect, the project Arboriculturist and local authority to identify and finalize the vegetation for removal and the line of the protective fencing.

6.6.0 Tree works

6.6.1 The client or the main contractor is to appoint a tree surgery company competent of carrying out the remedial tree surgery works and tree felling that are required on this site. The tree surgery contractor is to produce a method statement detailing how he plans to undertake the works and informing the site foreman of the process so the necessary steps can be taken to ensure the works are carried out safely and efficiently. The works are to be carried out by appropriately trained personnel taking account of the recommendations of BS3998 2010.

6.6.2 **Tree removal** - Trees for removal are to be identified by the project Arboriculturist and the method of removing the stumps is to be carried out to the recommendations of the project Arboriculturist. The trees in the way of the development layout are to be removed in such a manner not to cause damage to those being retained. Where necessary to avoid damage to the trees to be retained, these are to be removed in sections by a tree surgeon (Arborist). Where necessary, the roots and stumps are to be dug out with a digger except where the stumps are located within the RPA (root protection area) of trees being retained. In this instance, the stumps are to be ground out with a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to the roots of trees being retained.

6.6.3 **Remedial tree surgery works** - The necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety of the trees to be retained is to be carried out. A

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schedule of these works is to be produced by the project Arboriculturist taking into consideration the trees within their new built environment and prior to these works being carried out; they are to be agreed with the local authority.

6.7.0 Erection of the protective fencing

- 6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per Dwg. No. NWR002.
- 6.7.2 Where it is expected that there will be a high concentration of construction works, the fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail within 'Appendix 1') using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.
- 6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within drawing No.NWR002 & Appendix 1.
- 6.7.4 Once the protective fence line is erected, then the main construction works can commence on site.
- 6.7.5 **Storage of Material, Work Yards and staff car parking** - These areas **must be** identified on the work drawings prior to the construction works starting. These must be positioned outside the root protection areas around the trees being retained.

Stage 2:

6.8.0 The Construction Works Stage

- 6.8.1 **Protective fencing** - During the course of the works, special attention must be paid to ensure that these fences and all other tree protection measures are kept in place, in good order and remain upright, rigid and complete at all times. They must be checked daily by the main contractor/foreman and any damage noted must be fixed immediately.

If works need to take place inside the protective fence lines, then the project Arboriculturist must be informed in advance of the works taking place and the mitigation measures required to reduce impact on the tree vegetation agreed. These mitigation measures will include the supervisions of these works by the project Arboriculturist.

The protective fencing and all other protection measures are to remain in place throughout the construction works phase and must only be removed when all the works are complete and at this stage incorporated into the finished landscape.

- 6.8.2 **Excavations** - The excavation works are only to commence once the protective fence line and all other protection measures are in place.

The excavations need to be viewed on site once marked out with the project manager, site foreman and the project Arboriculturist in advance of excavation to determine the extent of the impact and the work space required to allow for the construction works to proceed and to assess what additional mitigation measures will be required to protect the tree and other vegetation to be retained. In certain areas, it may be necessary to use an alternative method of excavating to prevent encroachment into the RPA of the vegetation to be retained and this may include such methods as retaining walls or similar.

Where roots of trees to be retained are exposed during the excavation works, these are to be assessed by the project Arborist and pruned back beyond damaged material. The excavated face is then to be covered with soil or with Hessian sacking to prevent further drying out and death of root material. Where the Hessian sacking is used, it will be necessary to keep this moist especially during dry periods.

- 6.8.3 **Working within the RPA (Root Protection Area)** – If it becomes necessary to carry out works within the RPA of a tree or other vegetation being retained, these must be discussed and agreed with the project Arboriculturist. All works must be carried out manually. Root pruning is to be undertaken by an Arboriculturist using proprietary cutting tools such as a secateurs or hand pruning saw.

The ground within the RPA of the trees must be protected from damage as per the recommendations of **section 6.2.3** of BS5837 2012. See detail within appendix 1 on ground protection using boarding for pedestrian loading.

- 6.8.4 **Finished ground levels/Landscaping** - The existing ground levels within the RPA of trees must be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.

All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained must be carried out manually and the soil levels must not be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of sections 8 of BS5837 2012 must be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA of the trees being retained.

6.9.0 Other items

- 6.9.1 The following is a list of additional activities **that are not allowed** within the RPA or within the vicinity of the trees being retained.

- 1 - Storage of equipment, fuel, construction material, or the stockpiling of soil or rubble.
- 2 - Burning rubbish
- 3 -The washing of machinery
- 4 - Attaching notice boards, cables or other services to any part of the tree.
- 5 - Using neighbouring trees as anchor points.
- 6 - Care is required when using machinery such as Tele-porters, cranes or other equipment close to trees so as not to damage the crown or any other parts.

Stage 3:

6.10.0 Post Construction Works

6.10.1 This project is not to be considered complete until all retained trees have been re-examined by the project Arboriculturist and the remedial works necessary to ensure the health of the trees and the immediate safety of the end user of this development are implemented.

This report has been produced as part of a planning application for these lands and is for the sole use of the above named client and refers to only those trees identified within. Its use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any other purpose renders the report invalid for that purpose.

Signed _____

Felim Sheridan

F. Arbor. A, RFS Dip, Nat. Dip & NCH in Arboriculture

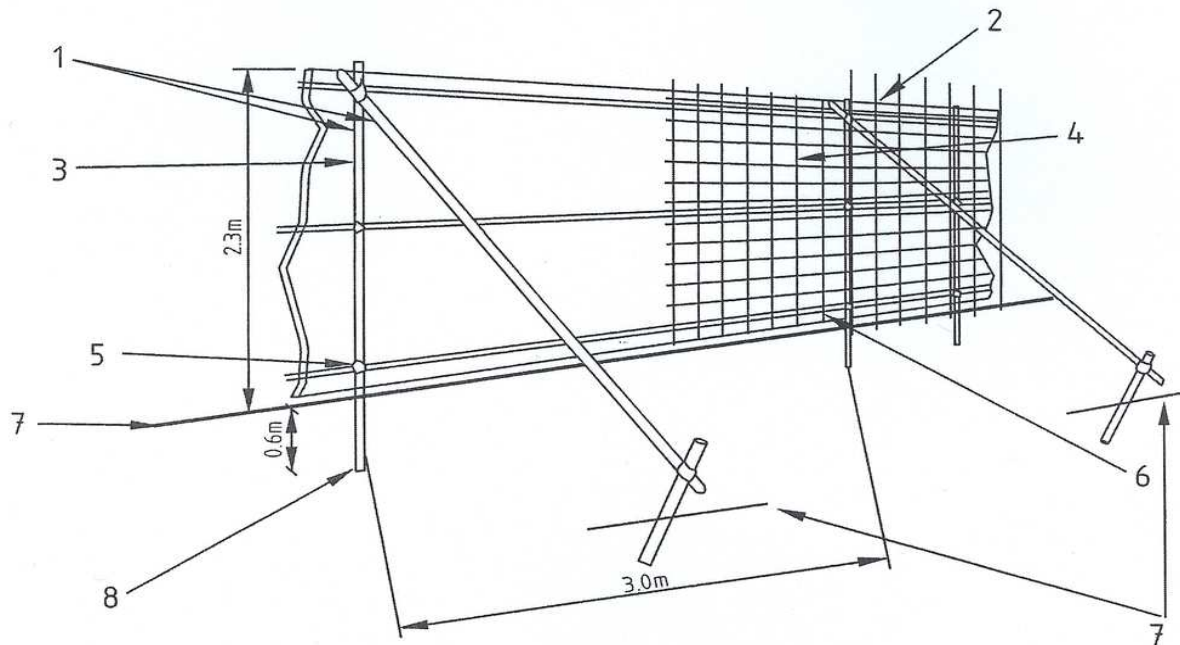
Date _____

Felim Sheridan's qualifications:

Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F. Arbor. A), Professional diploma Arboriculture (RFS), National diploma Arboriculture (ND) and National certificate Horticulture (NCH).

Appendix 1

Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail and Ground Protection.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Standard scaffold poles | 5 Standard clamps |
| 2 Uprights to be driven into the ground | 6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling |
| 3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and, where necessary, standard scaffold clamps | 7 Ground level |
| 4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals | 8 Approx. 0.6m driven into the ground |

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

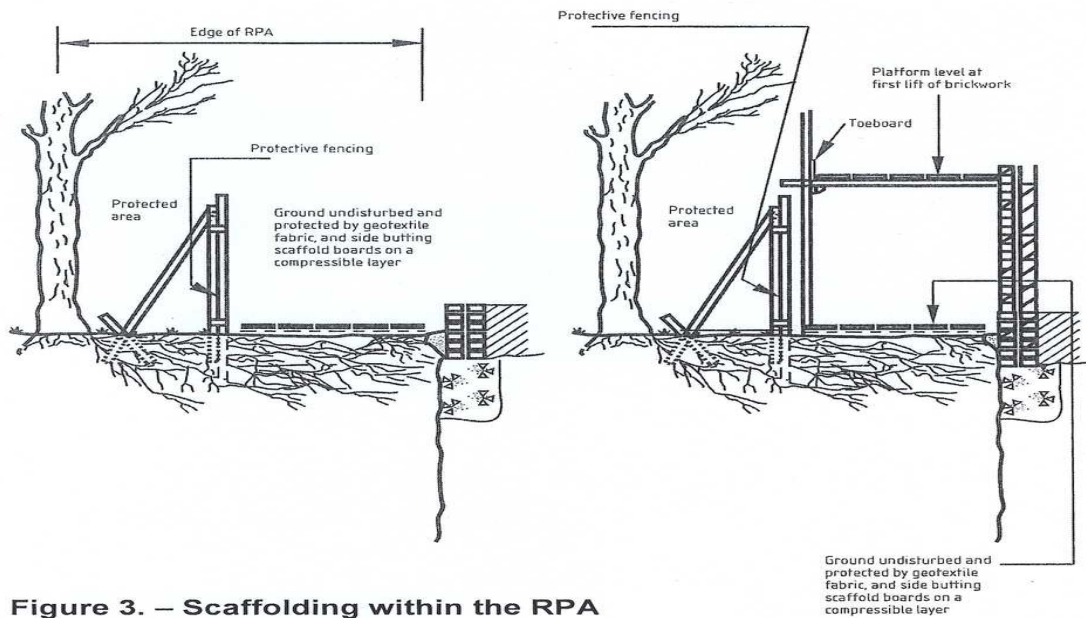


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

Trees within the site area off 'Newtownstalaban' Drogheda, Co. Louth.

DATE: 17th June 2019

**Arborist Associates Ltd. Arboricultural Assessment – Trees within the site area off 'Newtownstalaban' Drogheda,
Co. Louth. Oct 2019**

Survey Notes

All codes referred to in this report are approximate and serve as a general guide only.

Reference to Numbers: The trees have metal tags attached and these correspond with the numbers in this report.

Reference to age class is as follows:

Young: A tree, which has been planted in the last 10 years.

Semi Mature A tree that is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question.

Early Mature: A tree, which is between a 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question.

Mature: A tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size.

Over Mature: A tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size.

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition (Phy Con)

Good: A tree with no major defects, but possibly including some small defects.

Fair: A tree with some minor defects such as bark Wounds, isolated decay pockets or structure affected due to overcrowding.

Poor: A tree with more serious defects such as extensive deadwood, decay or effective to the point of being dangerous.

Structural condition and other comments –

This records noted visual defects and other information about the trees health and structure.

Estimated Remaining Contribution in years

This is based on an Arboricultural assessment of the tree and is estimated based of the findings noted at time. Trees still need to be reviewed on a regular basis, preferably annually.

Less than (<) 10 years remaining contribution

10 + years remaining contribution

20 + years remaining contribution

40 + years remaining contribution.

Category Grade (Cat Grade)

The purpose of the tree categorization method is to identify the quality and value of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

It is carried out in accordance with section 4.5 (Tree Categorization Method) of BS 5837 2012.

Summary

Main categories

Category U - Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 Years. Most of these will be recommended for removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural practice.

Category A - Trees of high quality/value with a minimum of 40 years life expectancy.

Category B - Trees of moderate quality/value with a minimum of 20 year life expectancy.

Category C - Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy

Sub categories

1 - Mainly Arboricultural Values

2 - Mainly Landscape values

3 - Mainly Cultural and conservation value

Note: Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation.

If a layout design places Category 'U' trees in an inaccessible location such that concerns over public safety are reduced to an acceptable level, it may be preferable or possible to defer the recommendation to fell.

The terms 'Group, woodland or tree line' is intended to identify trees that form cohesive Arboricultural features either aerodynamically (e.g. trees that provide companion shelter), visually (e.g. avenues or screens) or culturally including for biodiversity (e.g. parkland or wood pasture), in respect to each of the three subcategories.

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:

This gives a guide to the area taken up by the tree.

Stem diameter (Stem Dia) is the diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m and is recorded in millimeters (mm). Where a measurement is given in brackets, this is the calculated stem diameter for multiple stemmed trees as per BS5837 2012.

Height (Ht) records the overall height of the tree and is given in meters (m).

Branch Spread records the extent of the branches normally in a north (N), south (S), east (E) and west (W) direction from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

Clear crown height (C. Ht) records the distance between the ground and the first branch from the base of the tree and are given in meters (m).

Recommended Works

All tree works are to be performed to BS3998 and ANSI A300 pruning guidelines may also be referred to.

Pruning is defined as the selective removal of branches from the tree for specific results. All pruning is to be as specified in the schedule and all pruning cuts are to be made in accordance with 'natural target pruning' methods. All final cuts to be made outside the branch collar and at an angle equal but opposite to that of the branch bark ridge.

If during climbing works, a climber (tree surgeon) discovers any defects not noted in the Arborist report, he should inform and consult the Arborist in question. If it is a minor defect, it would be expected that the tree surgeon would deal with it as part of his contract. If it is deemed a serious problem, then there will be a need to consult with the client/owner and to carry out the agreed works at an additional cost. This problem may arise for example as a result of additional storm damage since the last inspection and it must be borne in mind that the survey is a visual inspection from ground level only and problems in the aerial part of the tree may not be visible from ground level or be hidden under Ivy.

Terms used in explaining this work:

Deadwooding

This is the removal of deadwood (>5cm) without attempting to remove it from the branch tips or green foliage areas as in conifers.

It is expected that major deadwood is removed from all trees that are climbed, even if it is not stated on the survey.

Crown Clean

This includes the removal of deadwood, diseased and dying wood, broken or split branches, epicormic growth, and basal suckers if requested and crossing or rubbing branches.

Crown Thinning (%)

This includes overhauling the crown and the thinning out of the crown in order to allow the wind to travel more freely through the crown and to reduce its wind sail. This mainly involves the removal of secondary branches in the inner crown. This is normally expressed as a percentage of the whole crown volume, which should be considered as an approximate guideline.

Reduction (m)

This includes overhauling the crown and the reduction (careful shortening) of the entire crown or an individual limb in length in all directions to leave a balance branch structure. The finished pruning cuts should not exceed one-third the size of the branch or stem that it is located on. The reduction works are normally expressed as in meters (m) from the outer canopy edge of the crown or branch end and should be considered as an approximate guideline.

Lightening (m)

This technique is a combination of selective thinning together with moderate length reduction of a section or entire crown. The main objective is to reduce the end weight on potentially hazardous crown sections, individual limbs or individual branches. Crown appearance should not be altered greatly by this pruning.

Crown Raising

The removal of the lowest branches that effectively increase the height of the main crown above ground level.

Felling

Trees to be felled shall be cut as low as possible to ground level, unless otherwise specified.

Trees for felling should be dismantled (section- felled) wherever necessary using appropriate rigging techniques to avoid damage to adjacent trees/ structures and other potentially vulnerable landscape features.

Stumps

Generally, stumps of felled trees may be left cut level above ground level. Any stumps in areas of access shall be left at a height that does not present a trip hazard. Conifer stumps are to be treated with urea in accordance with the forestry commission guidelines.

Alternatively, if requested, the stumps are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to neighbouring trees.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		A condition assessment of the trees within the site area off 'Newtownstalaban' Drogheda, Co. Louth.									
		The assessment starts along the 'Newfoundwell Road' and works in an anticlockwise direction around the site area.									
Hedge No.1	Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> Holly <i>ilex aquifolium</i> Viburnum Tinus Ornamental Trees	It is located on the boundary between the site area and the adjoining private residential property. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of Leyland Cypress with some Holly, Viburnum and ornamental trees growing up through it. It has been clipped and maintained as a low hedge, in particular from the adjoining property side.								It would benefit from further general tidying works, in particular on the site side.	C2
		Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)						
		A 2.5	--	A2	--						
Hedge No. 2	Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> Griselinia <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> Lilac <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No. 1 and extends in an east-west direction and forms the boundary between the site area and the adjoining private residential properties. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of predominately Leyland Cypress with some Griselinia and Lilac. It has been clipped and maintained as a low formal hedge from the private property with a lot of scrub, in particular Bramble developing on the site side.								It would benefit from and other general tidying works to contain its hedge structure.	C2
		Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)						
		A 2	--	A2	--						
Hedge No.3	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No. 2 and extends along the boundary between the site area and the adjoining residential property. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge species								It would benefit from general tidying works.	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade								
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average										
	Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	include Hawthorn and Elder with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation and Ash forming part of the upper canopy formation. It has been allowed to grow up tall and has some value for screening between properties. There is no defined boundary ditch.																	
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ht. (m)</th> <th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th> <th>Branch Spread (m)</th> <th>C-Ht. (m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A 55</td> <td>A150 X 3 stems</td> <td>A6</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	A 55	A150 X 3 stems	A6	--						
Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)																
A 55	A150 X 3 stems	A6	--																
		The following trees are located within hedge No. 3.																	
0245	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	260/ 240/ 200/ 200	3N 3S 5E 4W	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree. Multiple-stemmed from base with fencing wire attached to the lower trunk. There is light Ivy cover on the main stems.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2								
0246	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	260 X 4 stems	3N 2S 6E 4W	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is multiple-stemmed from base with tall, upright stems. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. Some stems have been cut back to stubs in the past and this has opened up its crown.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2								
0247	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	470/ 280/ 180/ 160	3N 8S 6E 9W	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing on the hedgerow bank. It is growing up forming part of the group canopy formation with a large crown	Remove dead/ unstable growth at the present time. It may require some pruning to	20+	B1								

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								overhang into the site area. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	address its crown overhang into the site area.		
0248	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	300 X 6 stems	6N 6S 6E 9W	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and is a large prominent tree within this area. It has a large spreading crown extending out over the site area. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. Some lower side limbs/ branches have been cut back to stubs in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
Tree Line No.1	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i> Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.3 and is located on the adjoining property side of the boundary fence. It is of an early-mature age class in fair / good condition physiologically and in fair condition structurally. It consists of ordinary Beech, Copper Beech, Hornbeam and Ash. It forms a prominent feature within the treescape of this area and provides a good screen barrier between the neighbouring properties. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown and is increasing its wind sail. They were most likely planted as a hedge, but they have not been maintained as such and have been allowed up into a tree line.						The management of this tree line is located outside the control of the site area. Tidy up the undergrowth on the site side.	20-40	B2	
		Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)						
		A 14	A240 X 4 stems	A7N A7S	A0						

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade							
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average									
Hedge No.4	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Privet <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	<p>It runs at ninety degrees to Tree Line No.1 and extends along the eastern boundary the boundary between the site with the adjoining farm track.</p> <p>The main hedge line would appear to be located on the adjoining property side of a shallow, dry drainage ditch.</p> <p>It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with large infill areas of Bramble, Dogrose, Blackthorn and Privet along with some Ash trees forming part of the upper canopy formation. It has been trimmed on the farm track side (east side) to maintain clearance but has been allowed to grow wild on the site side with Bramble in particular encroaching out creating scrub areas. It has suffered soil and root damage on the adjoining property side by the installation of the farm track. The overhang of branches on this side has also been cut back leaving their crowns more asymmetrical towards the site area.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="427 815 999 922"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ht. (m)</th> <th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th> <th>Branch Spread (m)</th> <th>C-Ht. (m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A 1.5</td> <td>--</td> <td>A6</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	A 1.5	--	A6	--	<p>Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.</p> <p>Carry out general tidying and trimming works.</p>		C2
Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)															
A 1.5	--	A6	--															
		<p>The following trees are located within hedge No.4 working from west to east.</p> <p>These trees have been impacted upon by the works carried out on the adjoining property side during the construction of the farm track with evidence of root damage to some of the trees and this may have a knock-on effect on their health and stability in the long-term.</p>																
0249-0253	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	A14	A270	A3N A5S A4E A4W	A5	Early Mature/ Mature	Fair	<p>Fair</p> <p>They are located on the hedgerow bank and are a prominent feature within the treescape. They are growing up together at close spacing and they form part of the one group/ canopy formation.</p> <p>They form part of a longer line of trees extending</p>	<p>Make safe dead/ unstable growth.</p> <p>Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of their crowns.</p>	10-20	C2							

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								northwards. They are sheltered within their present group growing environment. Heavy Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into their crowns. Their lower branches on the adjoining property side have been cut back in the past in order to raise up their crowns over the farm track leaving their crowns slightly more open on this side. There is also evidence of soil and root damage on the adjoining property side.			
0254	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	A220 X 4 stems	3N 4S 3E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the hedgerow bank and the lower branches on the east side have been cut off in order to raise up its crown leaving its crown slightly more asymmetrical into the site area. Multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the hedge bulking.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
0255	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	350	4N 4S 2E 3W	4.5	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up within a group environment with Tree No. 0256 with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It has suffered substantial size root damage on the farm track side and this may have a knock-on effect on its stability. The lower branches have been cut/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown on the adjoining property side and its crown has	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								been left slightly more weighed towards the site area as a result.			
0256	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	340/ 280	4N 5S 5E 3W	4.5	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is located on the hedgerow bank with evidence of soil and root damage caused on the adjoining property side by the creation of a service track and this may have a knock-on effect on its health and stability. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. The lower side limbs/ branches have been trimmed/ pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown on the adjoining property side. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from 1m up with an acute union formation between stems. It is not an ideal tree for retention within a developed area.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
0257	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	400/ 210	3N 5S 5E 5W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is growing on the hedgerow bank and may have suffered soil and root damage during the excavations carried out to create the farm track on the adjoining property side. It has also possibly suffered root damage on the site side during previous excavation/ ploughing activities. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It contains deadwood throughout it crown.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level and monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
0258	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	680	3N 5S 4E 4W	1.5	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank and has possibly suffered soil and root damage during the creation/ up grading of the farm track on the adjoin property side. There is heavy lvy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown. I suspect that a portion of its crown has broken out in the past also leaving an open/ exposed crown.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut lvy at ground level.	10+	C1
0259	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	640	1N 3S 5E 4W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank and is overhanging the neighbouring farm track to the north. It has possibly suffered soil and root damage during the installation / upgrading of the service track. A number of lower large size scaffold limbs have been removed in order to raise up its crown over the farm track and this created pruning wounds allowing for the entry of decay and has also left its crown more open/ exposed and prone to wind damage. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Cut lvy at ground level at the present time. It will need to be reviewed if retained within a developed area.	10+	C1
Hedge No.5	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	It runs at an angle to hedge No. 4 and extends in a north-south direction and forms the boundary between fields within the site area. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder and Elm (<i>ulmus procera</i>) with large infill areas of Bramble and due to lapsed management, which is encroaching out in some places creating a broad scrub area. Some sections of the hedge have						Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth and trim in all encroaching hedge species. Remove dead Elm stems and dispose off	C2		

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	been cut back, in particular at the southern end due to the overhead power lines. Ivy is suppressing some sections of this hedge which is leading to wind damage. Due to infection by 'Dutch Elm' disease some sections of the Elm are dead within this hedge.							site all arising debris in order to contain the spread of 'Dutch Elm' disease. Prune / reduce the tall poorly structured sections of this hedge to address structural issues. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on stems in order to improve windsail.		
		Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)						
		A 5	--	A7	--						
		The following trees are located within hedge No. 5.									
0260	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	600	3N 5S 6E 4W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the site side of the boundary hedge and is multiple-stemmed from base. A number of stems have been cut back or have broken out in the past creating pruning at its base and lower trunk and has also left its crown more open/ exposed as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It has suffered storm damage within its crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Remove basal suckers and cut Ivy at ground level to a height of c.2m on the main trunk to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk. It may require further works depending on review.	10+	C1
0261	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	380/ 340	5N 3S 4E 5W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from near base with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and	Make safe all dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								is increasing its windsail. Its crown is showing signs of stress / decline with tip-dieback evident throughout.			
0262	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	820	5N 4S 7E 4W	2	Mature	Fair	Poor It is developing from a decaying stump with a large size scaffold limb extending out to the east and it may be prone to failure due to a structural weakness on the main trunk caused by the presence of decay. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crown windsail.	Retain at the present time and cut Ivy at ground level. It would not be suitable for retention within a developed area.	<10	U
Hedge No.6	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No. 5 and connects up within hedge No. 7. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It is a short section of hedge consisting of clumps of Hawthorn with Ash and Sycamore seedlings throughout with Bramble dominating the lower vegetation along with Dogrose. Due to its position underneath the overhead power lines, it has been cut back in order to maintain clearance. The scrub vegetation has been allowed to encroach out onto the lands on either side creating a broad, scrubby hedge.							Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where heavy and trim in all encroaching hedge species in order to contain the width and structure of this hedge. It will require repeat pruning to contain clearance with the overhead utility lines.		C2
		Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)						
		A4	--	A7	--						
Hedge No.7	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No. 6 and runs a north-south direction and forms the boundary between the two fields within the sit area.							Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.		C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade							
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average									
	Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Privet <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> Lonicera <i>Lonicera sp.</i>	<p>It is of a mature age class in fair/ good condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge species consists of Hawthorn, Elder, Privet and Blackthorn with some Lonicera at the southern end. It is growing on the west side of dry, shallow drainage ditch. The overhead utility lines transverse this hedge and it has received trimming in the past to maintain clearance. It is a reasonably continuous hedge and the lower vegetation has been impacted upon to some degree by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area. The hedge species, in particular Bramble is encroaching out onto the lands creating a broad, spreading hedge. It has been allowed to grow up tall and out wide in recent years due to lapsed management.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ht. (m)</th> <th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th> <th>Branch Spread (m)</th> <th>C-Ht. (m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A 5</td> <td>--</td> <td>A8</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The following tree is located within hedge No.7.</p>						Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	A 5	--	A8	--	Trim in any encroaching hedge species.		
Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)															
A 5	--	A8	--															
0263	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	320/ 300/ 210	4N 4S 5E 5W	2	Early Mature	Fair /Good	Fair Multiple-stemmed from low down and is reasonably well structured. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1							
Hedge No.8	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i>	<p>It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.5 and runs in an east to west direction and forms a subdivision between two fields within the site area.</p> <p>It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. The main hedge species is Hawthorn and Elder with an undergrowth of Bramble, Blackthorn and Dogrose with Ash and Sycamore trees forming the upper canopy formation along with some Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>). The main hedge line is located on the northern side of the wet drainage ditch on the hedgerow bank. The hedge species, in particular the Bramble, Blackthorn and Dogrose have been allowed to encroach out in some places creating a broader, scrubbier hedge.</p>						<p>Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy.</p> <p>Trim in all encroaching hedge species.</p>		C2								

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade									
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average											
	Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ht. (m)</th> <th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th> <th>Branch Spread (m)</th> <th>C-Ht. (m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A 6</td> <td>--</td> <td>A8</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	A 6	--	A8	--	<p>The following trees are located within this hedgerow working from west to east.</p>						
Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)																	
A 6	--	A8	--																	
0264	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	300	2N 3S 2E 1W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It was initially multiple-stemmed from base and is growing within close proximity to the overhead utility lines with a number of stems being cut down to stumps with one upright stem remaining. As a result, its crown has been left more open/ exposed and asymmetrical. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is extending up into its crown.	It will require further management in order to maintain clearance with the overhead utility lines. Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	10+	C1									
0265	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	180X 4stems	2N 4S 2E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the hedge bulking and is multiple-stemmed from base. It is being suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth. Retain as part of the hedge bulking.	10+	C1									
0266	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	330/ 100/ 100	3N 4S 4E 1W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall, sheltered tree. It is growing off the hedgerow bank and is sheltered within its present group environment. Heavy Ivy cover on the main	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C2									

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								trunk extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. There are some secondary stems developing from its base.			
0267	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	400	2N 3S 2E 3W	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is growing up on the hedgerow bank and has become more open/ exposed by the failure of a neighbouring tree to the east. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. Its crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline.	Cut lvy at ground level and remove to a height of c.2m on the main trunk and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	10+	C1
0268	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	160/ 200	3N 2S 3E 3W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It was initially multiple-stemmed from base; however one stem has broken out from base due to the presence of basal decay. The remaining two stems form part of the bulking within this area.	Cut lvy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	10+	C1
0269	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	300/ 180/ 200	4N 4S 3E 3W	6	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing up forming part of the higher bulking within the hedge. It is being heavily suppressed by lvy and the visual assessment has been limited to some degree due to dense undergrowth. Its crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut lvy at ground level and remove to a height of c. 2m on the main trunk to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	10+	C1
0270	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	290	1N 5S 3E 3W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the lower slopes of the hedgerow bank and is growing up through the surrounding vegetation with an asymmetrical crown as a result.	Cut lvy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								It forms part of the hedge bulking and is becoming heavily suppressed by Ivy.			
0271	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	300 X 5 stems	4N 4S 2E 4W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large, multiple-stemmed tree from base and it is possibly growing from on old coppiced stool. It is growing on the side of the hedgerow bank with heavy Ivy cover on the main stems extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of c. 2m on the main trunk. Tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	10-20	C1
0272	Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	10	210	3N 1S 5E 2W	3.5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is in declining health, most likely due to infection by 'Dutch Elm' disease and is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
		The following two trees are self-seeded into this area along the back wall of the farmyard buildings.									
0273	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	A150 X 5 stems	4N 4S 4E 2W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Self-seeded into this area and is growing from the back wall of the farm buildings. Multiple-stemmed from base from where it was cut down in the past.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
0274	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	A140 X 5 stems	4N 4S 4E 4W	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Self-seeded into this area and is growing from the back wall of the farm buildings. Multiple-stemmed from base with Ivy cover on the main stems extending up into its crown.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
Hedge	Hawthorn	It runs from the farmyard building in a westwards direction to connect up with Hedge No. 5 and forms							Tidy up the undergrowth and trim in		C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade	
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average			
No.9	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	the boundary between two fields within the site area. It is of a mature age in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge species consists of Hawthorn and Elder with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation with some Ash and Sycamore trees forming part of the upper canopy formation. It has been allowed to grow up tall with little management and is becoming top-heavy as a result. The scrub species, in particular Bramble are encroaching out onto the surrounding lands on either side forming scrub areas.							encroaching hedge scrub species back into the hedge line. Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is suppressing the hedge plants.			
		Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)							
		A5	--	A6	--							
		The following trees are located within this hedge.										
0275-0277	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (2 in total) Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (1 in total)	A13	A300	A5N A6S A4E A4W	A1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They are growing up together forming part of the one group canopy formation at close spacing's to one another. Heavy Ivy cover on their main stems is extending up into their crowns and is increasing their windsail. There is evidence of previous storm damage within their crowns.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within their crowns. Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth. They are best maintained/ managed within their present group growing environment.	20+	B1	
0278	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	350/ 260	5N 6S 3E 4W	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment with neighbouring trees. It was initially multiple-stemmed from base and a number of stems have been cut back to stubs allowing for the entry of	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	10-20	C1	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade	
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average			
								decay. This pruning has also left its crown more open/ exposed as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail.				
Hedge No.10	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No. 9 and extends in a north-south direction. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of Hawthorn with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation. It has been allowed to grow up tall and wide due to lapsed management with scrub species in particular Bramble encroaching out in places creating scrub areas.							Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth, this may involve the cutting of hedge sections to help improve stability. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy and leading to wind damage. Trim in encroaching hedge species and carry out general tidying works.	C2		
		Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)							
		A 5	--	A6	--							
Hedge No.11	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> seedlings	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge Nos.5 & 10 and runs in an east to west direction and forms the boundary between two fields within the site area. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder and Ash seedlings with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation. The hedge has been reinforced with fencing wire in places. The eastern end of this hedge consists of predominantly Bramble growing from the base of the boundary wall.							It would benefit from general trimming and tidying works. Trim in all encroaching hedge species and trim poorly structured sections of the hedge to help improve stability. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy.	C2		
		Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)							
		A 5	--	A9	--							
		The following trees are located within hedge No. 11.										
0279	Ash	10	300	3N	2.5	Semi	Fair/	Fair	Tidy up the undergrowth and	10+	C1	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>			3S 4E 2W		Mature	Good	Self-seeded into this area and is beginning to establish over the height of the hedge with an asymmetrical crown due to competition. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. It is growing from the base of a concrete wall and it may lead to structural damage to this wall as it grows in size due to its close proximity.	cut Ivy at ground level.		
0280	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	400/ 260/ 170/ 160	5N 5S 5E 5W	1	Early Mature	Fair	Poor Self-seeded into this area and is growing on the northern side of a shed wall. Multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. It has suffered limb failure in mid crown at a height of c. 3m due to a weak union formation leaving the remaining crown open/ exposed. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
Hedge No.12	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No. 5 and forms the boundary between the site area and the adjoining farm track to the north. It is of a mature age class in fair / poor condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of a few clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with large gaps, openings and infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. Due to lapsed management, the hedge species have encroached out in places creating a broad hedge. It has been allowed to grow up tall with some sections being suppressed by Ivy leading to storm damage.							Make safe and prune large dead and unstable sections of the hedge. It would benefit from general tidying/ trimming works. Trim in all encroaching hedge species and cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy.		C2
		Ht.	Stem Dia.	Branch Spread	C-Ht.						

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade							
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average									
		(m)	(mm)	(m)	(m)													
		A 4	--	A7	--													
Hedge No.13	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> & Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> seedlings	<p>It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No. 12 and runs in a north-south direction to connect up with hedge No. 11.</p> <p>It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of isolated clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. Due to lapsed management, Bramble is also encroaching out onto the surrounding lands creating scrub areas. Self-seeding Ash and Sycamore trees are also developing through this area. There are large openings in places with infill areas of Bramble filling the gaps.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ht. (m)</th> <th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th> <th>Branch Spread (m)</th> <th>C-Ht. (m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A 4</td> <td>--</td> <td>A6</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The following trees are located within hedge No. 13.</p>						Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	A 4	--	A6	--	<p>Make safe dead/ unstable growth.</p> <p>Trim in encroaching hedge species and cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy.</p>		C2
Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)															
A 4	--	A6	--															
0281	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	220	3N 3S 3E 3W	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Self-seeded into this area and is growing up through the hedge line and is beginning to establish over the height of the hedge. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to establish up into its crown. It has potential for the future.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	20-40	B1							
0282	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	220	2N 3S 2E	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing out of the hedgerow bank and possibly from the base of an old wall. Self-seeded	Tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and	10-20	C1							

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				3W				into this area and is establishing up over the surrounding vegetation.	lower trunk.		
Hedge No.14	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Privet <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	It runs along the southern boundary of the site area with the adjoining public road (L2307). It is of a mature age class in fair / poor condition both physiologically and structurally. It is located on the roadside of a derelict drainage ditch which is flooding in places and may have a knock-on effect on the health of the hedge vegetation and the trees within. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose with some Privet and Blackthorn located at the western end. It has been allowed to grow wide on the site side due to lapsed management with scrub species in particular, Bramble encroaching out onto the lands. It has received more regular trimming on the roadside in order to maintain clearance with the road. It has also received some cutting in places due to the overhead power lines that cross over this hedge.									
		Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)						
		A 4	--	A4N/2S	--						
		The following trees are located within this hedge working from east to west.									
0283	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	560	5N 4S 3E 6W	4	Mature	Poor	Poor It is being suppressed by Ivy and is in declining health with a lot of dieback evident throughout its crown. As a result, this tree has limited potential.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
0284	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	540	4N 4S 5E 1W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the side of a wet drainage ditch with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road, in particular on the site side and west side due to limb failure and pruning carried out. The	Remove dead/ unstable growth and carry out pruning to address unbalance in crown and to reduce end on heavy side limbs/ branches weighted	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past and is now dead.	over the road.		
Tree No. 1	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	480	4N 4S 5E 5W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located behind the E.S.B pole and slightly in from hedge No. 14. It is growing close to the overhead utility lines and has received heavy cutting back as a result leaving an asymmetrical crown. It is suckering from base and I suspect that it was initially multiple-stemmed from base, but some stems have been cut back in the past. There is a dense undergrowth of Bramble making access and the visual assessment difficult. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Tidy up the area around its base and cut Ivy at ground level. It is likely to require further management in order to maintain clearance with the overhead utility lines.	10+	C1
Hedge No.15	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No. 14 and extends along the south-western boundary of the site area. It is of a mature age class in fair/ poor condition physiologically both physiologically and structurally. It consists of a few isolated clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose with some Gorse also present. There is no defined boundary. The hedge species are encroaching out onto the land due to lapsed management, in particular Bramble. A large portion of this hedge runs underneath the overhead utility lines and this has restricted the growth of the hedge vegetation.						It would benefit from further general tidying works. It would also benefit from infill planting to create a more complete hedge.		C2	
		Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)						
		A 3	--	A6	--						

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade							
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average									
Tree Line No. 2	Leyland Cypress (Gold) <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> "Castlewellan"	<p>It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.15 and forms the boundary between the site area and the adjoining football grounds.</p> <p>They are of an early-mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. They have been planted on the football side of the boundary fence and were initially planted to form a screen and have been maintained with regular trimming, in particular from the pitch side and their height and sides have been kept cut. Their crown overhang on the site side had been allowed to grow out wide, but this has been cut back tight to the boundary fence line in more recent years and this has removed a lot of the green foliage on the site side leaving an unsightly appearance and has also exposed a lot of inner deadwood. There is some scrub species developing on the site side such as Bramble and Elder. Ivy cover is beginning to suppress sections of this tree line, in particular on the site side due to being exposed to the light. It had been cut down to a height of c. 3.5-4m in the past. It is evident that excavations/ ploughing has occurred within c. 1.5m of its base on the site side in the past and this may have restricted their root growth out into the site area as a result.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ht. (m)</th> <th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th> <th>Branch Spread (m)</th> <th>C-Ht. (m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A 7</td> <td>A220</td> <td>A1E/A3W</td> <td>A0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	A 7	A220	A1E/A3W	A0	<p>Management is located outside the control of this site area.</p> <p>It would benefit from ongoing cutting/pruning in order to contain.</p> <p>The scrub species such as Bramble and Elder should also been managed on the site side.</p>		C2
Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)															
A 7	A220	A1E/A3W	A0															
Tree Line No. 3	Leyland Cypress (Gold) <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> "Castlewellan"	<p>It runs at ninety degrees to Tree Line No. 2 and extends along the southern boundary of the site area and the adjoining football grounds.</p> <p>It consists of a line of trees growing on the football pitch side of the boundary fence. They are of an early-mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. They had been cut in the past to a height of c. 4m but have since been allowed to grow up from this point. They have received regular trimming from the football pitch side, but had been allowed to grow out wider on the site side and their crown overhang has been heavily cut back to the boundary line in recent years and this has removed all the live foliage on this side and has exposed the inner deadwood and has impacted on their visual appearance. Scrubs species, in particular Bramble, Buddleia and Elder are growing on the site side. Ivy cover is suppressing this</p>						<p>It is in need of further maintenance management.</p> <p>Maintain the scrub vegetation on the site side.</p>		C2								

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade							
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average									
		tree line in some places. It is of value for screening and privacy between this site area and the adjoining football pitch.																
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